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NO. 1

INDICTMENT OF TYNER

Veteran Postoffice Official Is Under \$5,000 Bond for Conspiracy with Barrett.

WHO HAS ALSO BEEN INDICTED

Bond Investment Company Cases Were the Rock They Ran Against—Beavers Hit Again.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Fifteen new indictments have been brought in by supreme court for the District of Columbia as the final result of the investigation in the postoffice department. Several of these findings were against persons who have already been indicted. The new indictments involve James N. Tyner, the late assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, and his assistant—Harris.



JAMES N. TYNER.

son J. Barrett; James T. Metcalf, superintendent of the money order system of the postoffice department; Norman Metcalf, son of James T.; Harry C. Hallenbeck, president and general manager of the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Crawford company, of New York, the firm which for several years supplied the department with its money order blanks, and William D. Doremus, who is connected with a house which has been supplying a stamp canceling machine to the department.

Machen and Beavers Again Indicted. There were additional indictments against August W. Machen, ex-superintendent of free delivery; George W. Beavers, ex-chief of the salary and allowance division; W. Scott Towers, who was in charge of a sub-station of the Washington city postoffice, and State Senator George A. Green, of New York. In some cases there were several indictments against one person.

WHY TYNER WAS INDICTED

Did Not Act Properly in Bond Investment Company Matters.

Concerning the indictment against Tyner and Barrett, the following statement was made by the postoffice department: "Three indictments charge Tyner and Barrett with conspiracy, and two additional indictments charge Barrett with agreeing, while still in office, to receive fees for services rendered, or to be rendered, in cases pending before him as officer. All the indictments are founded upon the treatment by Tyner and Barrett of the business of the so-called bond investment companies.

"It is charged that it was the duty of Tyner and Barrett—assistant attorney general and assistant attorney for the postoffice department—to investigate the methods of concerns charged with improper use of the mails, and in case of guilt to report to the postmaster general and recommend the issue of a fraud order; that in this connection they investigated the business of the bond investment companies and learned that they were all carrying on a business that involved fraud or larceny or both; but that instead of recommending to the postmaster general the issue of an order that would prevent the delivery of mail or the payment of money orders to those concerns, and would thus break up their business, Tyner and Barrett conspired to give them unobstructed use of the mails, in order that Barrett might profit thereby."

Barrett is said to have gone into a law partnership to become effective Jan. 1, 1901, to represent bond investment concerns before the postoffice department, and that in conspiracy with Tyner he investigated the bond investment concerns, finding them illegal, but that they could be made legal while still retaining their basic principles, and that the two obtained the postmaster general's signature to a letter giving the companies a reasonable time to make the change, during which the companies were not to be interrupted. About this time—December, 1900, Barrett notified the companies that he had resigned his government position and entered a law partnership, the object of the letter being to obtain business for Barrett's firm from these companies.

The indictments cite specific cases in which Barrett, while still in office, sought or agreed to receive fees, or in which, after Barrett retired, Tyner referred clients to him and approved new contracts at his suggestion without even reading them over.

abling the company to supply poor work and materials, the two Metcalfs getting a "rake-off."

Tyner is ill and was not in court, but was put under \$5,000 bail. Barrett's bail being \$10,000, and both were furnished.

The present understanding is that this series of indictments is the last which there will be any special effort to secure, and the postoffice authorities generally consider that the departmental investigation is at an end.

OF INESTIMABLE VALUE

Was the Consignment of Treasures Committed to This Express Messenger.

Kokomo, Ind., Oct. 6.—Charles Hill, of this city, has returned from St. Louis after making the journey from Toledo, O., to St. Louis in a car with the crown jewels of the late Queen Victoria of England, the value of which is inestimable, not because of extra intrinsic worth, which is probably not \$250,000, but because of their association. Hill is a messenger for the National Express company, and was chosen as guard for the treasure from Toledo to St. Louis. "How did it feel to ride with such treasures in diamonds, gold and other precious jewels?" Hill was asked.

"I could not see much difference between that and riding with a lot of dry goods boxes. The jewels were packed by officials in England in boxes, the wood of which was over an inch thick. Of course, I knew what was in the boxes, and that I was responsible for them, but after the first few miles out of Toledo I was not a bit nervous. Naturally I was somewhat worried for fear the train might be wrecked, but we were fixed for train robbers. When the two cars were taken in charge by nearly a regiment of armed police and custom house officials in St. Louis I felt like a man just out of prison."

Lines Leased for Thirty Years. Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 6.—The Terre Haute Electric company has leased for thirty years interurban lines connecting this city owned by the Terre Haute Electric Traction company. Both companies are controlled by Stone & Webster, of Boston. A \$900,000 mortgage has been filed by the Terre Haute Electric Traction company, which is building new lines to Paris, Ill., and Clinton, Ind.

Shredder Has Resumed Business. Chinden, Ind., Oct. 6.—While Eli Wise was operating a shredding machine on his farm, near Delphi, one hand was drawn into the rollers, and before he could shut off the power, his arm was drawn in and torn to shreds. He walked half a mile to a doctor's office, where he had to wait nearly an hour for the doctor to come. He is 65 years old.

No Clue to His Assassins. Greenwood, Ind., Oct. 6.—James Rusch, assistant superintendent of the Electric Light company here, was found in an unconscious condition and dying from wounds on the head, evidently made by a blunt instrument. Two strangers were seen leaving the boiler where he was found shortly after noon, but there is no clue.

THIS SIDE OF THE "BOO"

Workmen in the Clergue Plant Want to Know Where Their Money Is Coming From.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 6.—Nearly 100 men, employees of the Lake Superior Power company, met at the plant here, and asked to know why they were not receiving their pay, the same as employees of the company on the other side of the river. They were informed by Davis, in charge of the canal and power house, that the company had no money with which to pay the men.

"The property is in the hands of a receiver," he said, "and I am in no position to state whether or not the men will be paid." Davis suggested that the men place their claims in the hands of an attorney and let the matter be taken to the courts.

MINE WAS A SWINDLE

Promoters, Two Danville, Ill., Men Said to Have Divided \$200,000 Between Them.

Columbus, O., Oct. 6.—John S. Morton has just returned from Alaska, where he went to investigate the properties of the Dominion Gold Run and Yukon Gold Mining company. Large blocks of the stock were shipped off here by Max Beaver and F. C. Leroy, of Danville, Ill., the promoters. The actions of the pair disclosed to the local people that they had been victimized, and Morton's trip was to see what could be saved.

He states that the two men divided upwards of \$200,000, leaving the stockholders with mining claims that are practically worthless. The meeting of the Dominion company, of which Morton is president, has been called for tomorrow to hear his report and decide upon a plan of action.

Terre Haute Carnivals Are Bad. Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 5.—Governor Durbine has addressed a letter to Prosecuting Attorney Wallace, of this city, at the request of J. Smith Talley and other prominent business men, condemning street fairs or carnivals as conducted in Terre Haute in the past.

Big Specimen of "FISH TAIL." Coldwater, Mich., Oct. 5.—A man-sized specimen of the fish tail species, which measures thirty-three inches in circumference, was found by Herbert Bartlett in the woods near here.

MADMAN WITH A GUN

Attempts to See the President and Fights Viciously When Arrested.

NOW IN AN INSANE ASYLUM

Carries a Pistol in a New Place in His Trousers.

Where It Is Overlooked at the First Search—His Meeting with the President on Sunday.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The White House has had another visit from a crank. He was arrested after a struggle and has been legally declared insane and sent to an asylum. Several days ago a letter was received postmarked Washington, signed "Peter Elliott," inclosing a photo, and asking for an interview with the president. It was found that the writer was registered at the St. James' hotel as Peter Elliott, so the guards kept watch and when he appeared at the White House he was arrested and a call sent in for a patrol wagon. Meantime he was searched and nothing found on him but a pair of shears and a pocket knife.

Found to Have a Gun. He made no struggle when arrested, but on putting him in the patrol wagon he grew violent and fought viciously, drawing a pistol which had been overlooked in his search. He was carried off in a pocket put in where the watch pocket is in trousers. He was disarmed, and in the struggle the glass in the patrol wagon was broken and Elliott's head cut, while one police officer had a piece of flesh sliced from his arm by the broken glass.

Much Interested in Roosevelt. Among Elliott's possessions were numerous clippings from newspapers throughout the country describing and relating incidents in the life of President Roosevelt. In one pocket were manuscripts written by him in the Swedish language, with his pictures in different poses at the head of each. These contained lectures on political and religious subjects. In one of them was an address to the American people written in a rambling and incoherent fashion. It was laudatory of President Roosevelt. The address was a blast at the millionaires and trusts, but was not particularly "red." It referred kindly to McKinley.

Known at Minneapolis. A telegram from Minneapolis says Elliott is a well-known South Minneapolis character who has changed his name from Olsen to Elliott, and that he is a strong socialist, by some said to be an anarchist. He told friends two weeks ago that he was "going to Washington to occupy the White House," but they thought him joking.

FIRST SHOWS HIMSELF AT CHURCH

Then He Appears at the White House, Where Trouble Awaits.

The first time Elliott was seen here by those interested in his coming was Sunday when the president attended morning services at Grace Reformed church. Elliott appeared near the entrance to the church and made an effort to speak to the president. Elliott went to the church early, and during the first part of the service occupied a seat in the gallery overlooking the pew in which the president sat. He left the church at the beginning of the communion service and leaned against the fence railing of a house just below the church. There he awaited the exit of the president. When the president emerged from the church he walked quickly down the street toward Elliott. Elliott stepped suddenly up to the president and put out his hand, saying: "Roosevelt, shake hands with Elliott." Without slackening his rapid walk President Roosevelt removed his hat and held out his hand, saying: "I am glad to meet you," and passed on.

He visited the White House twice yesterday, first at 10 a. m., when he inquired for President Roosevelt. One of the doorkeepers asked him why he wanted to see the president. "Oh, just for fun," he responded. "The president sent for me and I just want to see him." Elliott was told to return next month. He smiled and walked away, not offering the slightest objection to the rebuff. He next appeared at 12 o'clock, and then he was recognized by the photo received in his letter. He was searched, but as said above no pistol was found, this being because of the unusual place in which it was carried.

In his talk at the police station Elliott declared he went to the White House because the president asked him to come and see him. He said he carried a pistol to protect himself, and did not intend to do any harm to the president. He said he belonged to a church, but not to any societies, and all efforts to connect the man with the anarchists failed. The prisoner requested that he be sent to A. A. Swan, of 2218 Irvington avenue, northeast, Minneapolis, asking him to come to Washington. Swan's card was found on the prisoner.

"CRANE," SAYS A MINNEAPOLIS MAN

But He Doesn't Believe Elliott Had Any Homicidal Intentions.

Minneapolis, Oct. 6.—A. A. Swan, of this city, who is requested by Elliott to come to Washington, is a contractor and has known Elliott for five years. He said: "Yes, I was very surprised

to learn that Elliott had gone to Washington, and when he reached there is a mystery to me. He is a crank, but I think an entirely harmless one. About a year ago he came to me about some machine invention of his, and wanted to interest me, as he said he intended to organize a stock company.

"The plan fell through, and ever since he has worried about the matter, believing that those whom he interested are planning to take his invention away and have it patented. He talked continually of this. He always felt that he was a great man, and was desirous of meeting great men. He felt he was in their class, and often spoke of wanting to meet President Roosevelt. For this reason, and only this, do I think he went to Washington. He often talked of President Roosevelt, and thought him a great man.

"I would not believe that he desired to kill the president. He spoke once of killing himself, but never of killing any one else. No, I shall not go to Washington. Why he should ask to have me to go to him is a mystery to me. I know the man, but am not so intimately acquainted with him. I know nothing of his family, because he never spoke of it, though he was a great talker."

FIVE KILLED NEAR SHERIDAN

Dam Filled with Grain Is Annihilated—Money in the Gale.

Waupaca, Wis., Oct. 5.—The tornado which struck Blain and Almond killed five persons near Sheridan and blew down twenty buildings, as near as can be ascertained here. Other persons may have met death. The dead are: M. R. Myholtz, Mark Wood, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Cipperly, unknown girl. The way in which these persons met death is not known, except in the case of Mrs. Cipperly, who was in her home, which was blown from its foundations, killing her in its ruins.

A barn on the farm, filled with grain, was blown to atoms and not a piece of it has been found. Buildings at Scandinavia were blown down. In a field in the course of the storm \$1,100 in money was picked up, apparently having been blown there by the storm.

A special from Ripon, Wis., says two men, names unknown, were drowned in Green lake by being capsized while out fishing during the storm. Two houses, several barns and several wind mills were blown down five miles west of Ripon.

Three Persons Killed in Illinois

Princeton, Ill., Oct. 5.—A tornado passed two miles southeast of this city, killing three persons and destroying a large amount of farm property. The dead are: Mrs. Charles F. Sherwin, Mrs. Alvin Sherwin (mother of Charles F. Sherwin), Miss Emma Welsh, of Tiskia, a visitor at the Sherwin home. Charles F. Sherwin received serious internal injuries. The storm destroyed a new residence, erected by Cater, and blew Mrs. Sherwin's house away. Considerable corn in the field was ruined and some stock killed.

Schooner Founders in a Gale

Detroit, Oct. 5.—A dispatch is received here from the captain of the steamer Samson, at Cheboygan, Mich., stating that the schooner H. W. Saga, which was in tow of the Samson, foundered in a gale on Lake Michigan Saturday night. No details were given, except that the crew is safe.

Chicago Bookmaker Hit Hard

Chicago, Oct. 5.—James O'Leary, the pool seller, lost \$40,000 on The Fiddler, a 20-to-1 shot in the last race at Morris park. Agents of gamblers who are fighting O'Leary were sent to every resort in the city, and O'Leary operates a hand-book and the word was given to "play The Fiddler." When the news reached O'Leary he remarked: "That's an awful salt and to think that he was nothing but a cheap old selling plater."

Vincennes Fair Is Open

Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 5.—The thirty-second annual Vincennes fair is in progress this week, with brighter prospects for a record-breaking attendance than for years. The finest display of live stock ever seen on the grounds is on display, and all exhibits are more numerous than ever before. The first Regiment band is giving concerts.

Old People's Home Dedicated

Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 7.—St. Anthony's hall, erected by the Sisters of St. Francis for the care of old people of any denomination, under the direction of Sister Joseph, head of the order in the United States, has been dedicated by Bishop Alerding, assisted by over fifty priests. The ceremonies were very impressive.

Moses Fowler Chase Again

Indianapolis, Oct. 7.—In the supreme court a petition was presented by Moses Fowler Chase, asking a writ of mandamus against Judge Joseph Rabb, of Lafayette, to compel him to permit a motion for a new trial to be filed, bills of exception to be certified, and other steps to be taken preliminary to an appeal.

Had Stolen Property on Him

Franklin, Ind., Oct. 7.—Officers from Franklin captured three men in the woods about three miles north of here. It is thought that the men robbed the home of S. G. Henry, southwest of Greenwood, Sunday afternoon. Henry's gold watch was found in a pocket of one man.

Wilson & Russell Very Ill

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Hon. Wilson S. Russell, postmaster general in the Cleveland administration, is seriously ill. Russell recently returned from a long vacation in the east and resumed his law practice.

CHAMBERLAIN OPENS

Birmingham Statesman Makes His First Speech in His Protection Campaign.

HE GOES AHEAD OF THE ARMY

As a Pioneer but Not as a Party Leader—Gives His Reasons for Advocating a Change of British Policy.

Glasgow, Scotland, Oct. 7.—St. Andrews hall was packed to its full capacity, 6,000, when Joseph Chamberlain rose to deliver the first speech of his fiscal campaign. His appearance caused a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm, the ovation lasting for several minutes. Chamberlain, in commencing his speech, said that his first duty was to thank the great representative audience for offering him the opportunity of explaining for the first time in some detail his views on the subject of the fiscal policy in the city from which free trade first took birth, and in which Adam Smith taught.

Lessons from Adam Smith. He paid a tribute to Adam Smith, to whom, however, he said it was not given to foresee all the changes which had occurred during the last century and a half. Adam Smith, nevertheless, was aware of the importance of home markets compared to foreign ones, and Chamberlain had been impressed by the manner in which he advocated retaliation under certain conditions, and how he urged reciprocal trade between the colonies and the mother country.

Tribute to Premier Balfour

He said this was not a party meeting nor himself a party leader, but he was still loyal to the party whose union and strength is essential to the welfare of the empire. He continued: "It seems as though in this country there have always been men who do not know the meaning of loyalty and friendship. To them I say that nothing they may do will have the slightest influence to affect in the slightest degree the friendship and confidence existing between the premier and myself. To my friends and supporters in the great struggle on which I have entered I say give no encouragement to men or libellous insinuations, for in no conceivable circumstances will I allow myself to be in any sort of competition, direct or indirect, with my friend and leader."

HE SEES SIGNS OF DECAY

Foundations of the British Empire Not Broad and Deep Enough.

He said he had taken the position of pioneer and gone in front of the army, but if the army was attacked he would return to it. He desired to see the realization of a great empire such as the world had never seen, but "I see signs of decay, cracks and crevices showing that the foundations are not broad and deep enough to sustain it. Am I wrong to warn you? Is it not strange and inconsistent that the same people who indicted the government for its unpreparedness in the South African war should now denounce me in language equally extravagant because I want to prepare you for a struggle so serious that if we are defeated the country will lose its place among the great nations?"

He then adduced statistics showing the slow increase in British exports and continued: "On the other hand the protected countries which you have been told and I myself once believed were going rapidly to wreck and ruin have progressed indefinitely better in proportion than ourselves, and instead of, as Cobden believed, our remaining the workshop for the world we are sending less and less of our manufactures abroad, whilst the protected countries are sending more and more of their manufactures here."

"This loss of trade to the protected countries has not been noticed hitherto because during the same period our exports to the British colonies have increased in a ratio to counterbalance this loss, and are now more valuable than our trade with the whole of Europe and the United States together. Our colonial trade, in fact, is the most rapidly increasing, important and valuable of all our trade." He said that British exports of manufactures had decreased nearly one-half, while the imports of the same had increased to more than double annually since 1872.

Then he added: "I do not comment on that, but when I am told that we ought to hold the same opinions as our ancestors I reply that we should if the circumstances remained the same."

TALK FOR THE WORKINGMEN

Says They Would Not Be Free Traders if They Visited the Colonies.

He then declared that imperial trade must increase in proportion to population or "we shall sink into a first-rate nation—we have reached our highest point, and I am not certain but that some of my opponents regard that with absolute complacency. I have the misfortune to be an optimist. I do not believe in the setting of the British star; but then I do not believe in the folly of the British people. I trust them and trust the working classes. I see that some of our labor leaders are persuading the workmen to maintain the system of free importation. I undertake to say that not one of them could visit the colonies for six months without slaying a different

tune. The vast majority of the workmen in the colonies are protectionists, and I am disinclined to accept the easy explanation that they are all fools. I fail to understand why a man who is intelligent here becomes an idiot when he goes to Australia. He does, however, get rid of a number of old world prejudices and superstitions.

"Now, what is the history of protection? First, there is tariff and no industries. Then gradually primary industries for which the country has natural facilities grow up behind the tariff wall. Then, secondary industries spring up; first of necessities, then of luxuries, until at last all the ground is covered."

CLOSER, OR FARTHER APART

The Colonies Must Come, He Says—His Scheme in Detail.

Chamberlain said he believed that the colonies "are prepared to meet us in return for a very moderate preference." The colonial trade thus secured, said the speaker, would be sufficient to afford employment to 615,000 workmen at 30 shillings per week, and calculating their families to give subsistence to 3,075,000 persons. That had been called a squalid argument; therefore he appealed on the higher ground that the privileges of empire brought with them great responsibilities. He had spoken with many colonists who believed that the present colonial relations could not be permanent. They must either be drawn closer together or they would drift apart.

With regard to his plan he would state it briefly. He proposed to put a low duty, not exceeding 2 shillings (48 cents) a quarter on foreign corn, but none on corn from the British possessions. He proposed no tax on maize, partly because it formed the food of some of the very poorest among the population and partly because it was raw material as feeding stuff. He proposed a corresponding tax on flour, and he would give special preference to the miller, with the object of re-establishing one of our ancient industries and of preventing a rush from the country to the town, and also of placing corn, offal and feeding stuffs more cheaply within the possession of the farmer.

A small tax of about 5 per cent. on foreign meat and dairy produce would be imposed, excluding bacon, which was the food of so many of the poorest population. Lastly he proposed to give a substantial preference to the colonies on wines and fruits.

SAVING IN THE FOOD COST

Close Calculations—Recounting the Exchequer—His Conclusion.

Against these increases he proposed some great remissions. He proposed to take off three-quarters of the duty on tea, half the duty on sugar, with corresponding reductions upon cocoa and coffee. The net result of these remissions and remissions would be that the artisan's food would, according to the most elaborate calculations, cost him 2 pence half penny (5 cents) less per week than it did at present, while that of the agricultural laborer would cost him 2 pence (4 cents) less.

The loss to the exchequer he estimated 2,800,000 pounds, but that and more he proposed to find in another branch of the policy of fiscal reform, which was sometimes called retaliation and sometimes reciprocity. A moderate duty of 10 per cent. on manufactured goods, varying according to the amount of labor in them, would give to the exchequer £9,000,000 a year, and if he were chancellor of the exchequer he would make use of that sum for the remission of taxation.

Chamberlain concluded: "It is because I sympathize with their [the colonies'] object and appreciate the generosity of their offer, it is for these things and for no personal ambition that I have given up the office I was so proud to hold, and that now when I might, I think, fairly claim a period of rest, I have taken up new burdens and come before you as a missionary of the empire to urge upon you again, as in old times when I protested against a disruption of the United Kingdom; once again to warn you, to urge you, to implore you, to do nothing that will tend towards the disintegration of the empire, not to refuse to sacrifice futile superstition and inept prejudice and thereby to lose the result of centuries of noble effort and patriotic endeavor."

Rhode Island Republicans

Providence, R. I., Oct. 7.—The Republican of Rhode Island met here in annual convention, formed a permanent organization and selected a ticket, which is headed by Colonel Samuel P. Colt, of Bristol, president of the United States Rubber company, for governor. The platform is standard Republican, and indorses Roosevelt. It also indorses Senator Aldrich.

He Exemplified His Subject

Richard Center, Wis., Oct. 7.—Rev. Jacob Marks, 74 years old, attending the semi-annual conference of the Richmond Union church at Excelsior, fell in a chair and died after talking to the conference of the uncertainty of life.

Russell Sage's Farm Sold for Taxes. Nyack, N. Y., Oct. 7.—A farm owned by Russell Sage at Sickletown, Rockland county, has been sold at the county tax sale for non-payment of taxes amounting to \$133. It was bought by the county.

To Take the Place of Grant

New York, Oct. 7.—Frederick W. Hurlbut, of Brooklyn, has been selected by the Fusion conference committee for the Fusion candidate for comptroller to succeed Edward M. Grant.

BOODLERY IN A CAMP

That Is What Is Charged Against the National Guard of Colorado State.

PEABODY TO USE THE PROBE

Says It Will Go to the Bottom of the Heap—List of the Charges That Are Made.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 7.—In connection with rumors that a scandal of wide-reaching character had developed in the management of the Cripple Creek campaign of the Colorado National Guard, Governor Peabody gives out the following statement: "Charges and specifications against certain men and officers in the Colorado National Guard have been filed with me which will be immediately inquired into. They are charges of a most serious nature, and I shall order a court martial to investigate them thoroughly."

Will Use a Long Probe

"The charges filed with me will be probed to the very bottom, and any one found guilty of the charges made, no matter who he is, will not be permitted to escape punishment, no matter whether it is an officer of the highest rank or a private without rank. General Chase has not been removed, but he will remain in Denver for the present. The court martial that has been ordered will convene in Denver as soon as it can conveniently do so. I have not determined who will be appointed on it."

Officers Ordered to Denver

The governor declined to give the names of any of those against whom charges have been made, but it is expected that Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell; Colonel Frederick Gross, paymaster general; Col. Frank Kimball, assistant paymaster general; Maj. A. H. Williams, Gen. Chase's adjutant, and perhaps others, have been ordered to Denver at once, though whether to stand trial or to appear as witnesses is not positively known.

Some of the Charges Made

Among the charges to be investigated are said to be: Padded pay rolls; the employment of superfluous generals and colonels, who draw the salary of their rank, but who perform no duties; general extravagance in the purchase of supplies for the commissary department; the charge that certain officers have been securing a rake-off from contractors; the issuance by wholesale of transportation between Cripple Creek and Denver to officers and enlisted men, their families and friends, and charging the same to the state; the charge that the books of the camp are kept in such a way as to admit of grafting; the surreptitious raising of men with a "pull" from non-commissioned officers to captains, majors and colonels; the evasion of quarters for each colonel, thus involving the state in a heavy but practically needless expense; the purchase of spoiled beef for the enlisted men at exorbitant prices, and carelessness and recklessness in the handling of finances that is said to be appalling.

DYNAMITERS BEGIN AGAIN

Explosion Takes Place Under a Freight Train and Turns Up the Track, but Hurts No One.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 7.—Chief of Detectives McPetridge and a party of officers and detectives have returned from the scene of the latest dynamite outrage, eight miles west of Helena, on the Northern Pacific. It began to rain heavily soon after the explosion that wrecked a freight engine and by the time the officers arrived every trace of the blackmailers had been washed away. Bloodhounds were unable to gain scent.

As an extra west-bound freight was three miles west of Bird's Eye, the explosion occurred. As a result of it a portion of the tracks was blown off, the pilot of the engine was blown off, and so was the headlight. Fortunately the engineer was able to stop the train quickly and thus prevented its being ditched. No one was hurt, but the road-bed was torn up badly.

Four Killed in a Collision

Siloam Springs, Ark., Oct. 7.—Four men were killed and two injured in a head-on collision between a double-header freight train and an extra engine, four miles north of here on the Kansas City Southern road. The dead are: Engineer Worrell and Engineer Penrod, Mena, Ark.; Fireman Hamlin, Siloam Springs, and Fireman Rogers, Pittsburg, Kan.

Alton Re-Elects Its Officers

Chicago, Oct. 7.—The annual meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railway company was held here and the officers of the company were re-elected.

"Cubs" Win Another Game

Chicago, Oct. 7.—The League defeated the American club in the sixth game of base ball of the Chicago series, the score being Chicago League, 6; Chicago American, 2.

Many Coke Ovens Blown Out

Connellsville, Pa., Oct. 7.—A careful estimate of the number of coke ovens that have been blown out in the Connellsville fields during the past week makes it 8,000.

Asiatic Labor on the Rand

London, Oct. 7.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Standard declares that the introduction of Asiatic labor on the Rand is now assured.